ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A digital-to-analog converter includes a first section (MSB) that converts the more significant bits of a digital code into a first voltage (Vin) of a multiplicity of discrete voltages that are integral multiples of a predetermined first voltage step (ΔV1). A second section (LSB) of the converter converts the less significant bits of the digital code into a current. The current is transformed into a second voltage of a multiplicity of discrete voltages that are integral multiples of a second voltage step (ΔV2) equal to 1/2L of the product of the first voltage step (ΔV1) multiplied by a predetermined coefficient, where L is the number of the less significant bits of the digital code to be converted. A summer generates an output voltage (Vout) that is the sum of the second voltage and the product of the first voltage multiplied by the predetermined coefficient. With a view to obtaining a low consumption, the summer has a resistive feedback circuit including a voltage divider (R3, R4). A conversion resistor (R4) that forms part of the voltage divider transforms the current into the second voltage.